

PRESIDENT AND WIFE GREETED WITH ENTHUSIASM BY A GREAT THROW FROM SEVERAL STATES

America Has Set Example of Bringing World Together Upon Terms of Liberty, Co-operation and Peace, Says President - Europe Would Profit By Calm Counsel.

MILITIA MAKES SHOWING IN PREPAREDNESS PARADE

President Says Europe is Undergoing Stress Through Which America Has Passed and is Warring Over Problems Which America Has Peacefully Solved.—Many Notable Guests in Charlotte.

Charlotte. — President Wilson addressed approximately 100,000 people here attending the 141st anniversary of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence. The President lighted a beacon of hope to the war-ravaged nations of Europe and pointed them to the peaceful conquest achieved by the United States of America over the identical problems that have plunged Europe into the greatest strife the world has ever known.

Address Was Brief. Though profoundly significant, the address was characteristic in its brevity. For exactly 18 minutes Mr. Wilson spoke, and during that time tense silence save for his spoken words prevailed throughout the cosmopolitan audience which massed about his stand.

The President talked intimately, seemingly not raising his voice above a conversational pitch, to the throng which crowded closely about his stand and which rose tier on tier on the large grandstand across the street.

President Views Parade. The President's address was enthusiastically applauded by a crowd gathered from several states to celebrate the one hundred and forty-first anniversary of the signing of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence.

Before speaking he reviewed a long military and industrial "preparedness" parade, and afterwards he was the guest of honor at a large lunch and went by automobile to Davidson College, 20 miles away, where he once was a student. He was accompanied by Mrs. Wilson, Secretary Daniels, Secretary Tumulty, Dr. Cary T. Grayson, his naval aide, Senator Overman and Representative Webb. The reception committee included Governors Craig of North Carolina and Manning of South Carolina, and Mayor Kirkpatrick of Charlotte.

A Great Day. It was a cordial crowd that had stood in line for hours waiting to hear the voice and look upon the face of the Nation's Chief Magistrate and Mrs. Wilson. It was an eager multitude that populated the line of the parade for dozens of blocks and cheered the President with hearty unanimity. And it was a happy crowd that helped Charlotte celebrate May Twentieth, 1916, in a fashion that sends the day down into the annals of the city as one of the most notable in the history of the state.

With Precision. With marvelous precision the program of the day was observed. Not an incident marred the general enjoyment. A parade which in variety and quality has rarely been equaled here was reviewed by the presidential party, and President Wilson—the master attraction of the entire event—was seen by countless thousands, and heard by many.

Veterans Give Souvenir. The first incident of interest at the stand was the appearance of Mecklenburg Camp United Confederate Veterans, who came marching up, each lifting his hat as he passed by the stand. A huzza from the grandstand announced their coming, and a glance revealed the cause and in a moment the President and Mrs. Wilson were on their feet, the former with uncovered head and an expansive smile. The audience arose—that portion which was seated—amid cheers which grew in volume as Commander W. B. Taylor stopped in front of the stand and handed 'o President Wilson a huge hornet's nest. The President smiled broadly as he accepted the tendered token. During this time the Marine Band played "The Star Spangled Banner," "The Watch on the Rhine" and "Dixie," amid great cheering.

Clear and strong rang the martial note of the parade. There were the

khaki-clad boys and men, on whom the Nation will first call 'n case of need in Mexico or elsewhere, many hundred strong. There were the Richmond Greys in uniform. There were the veterans—Carolins and Virginians—who were like ambassadors bearing messages of the past. After the veterans had been cheered came a delegation of 100 students from Davidson College. Then followed a great procession of industrial floats. Exercises Begin.

When the parade had ended Mr. Heriot Clarkson motioned the crowd to stillness and asked Rev. Dr. A. A. McGeachy of make the invocation. At the conclusion of the eloquent prayer Mr. Clarkson presented Hon. T. L. Kirkpatrick, Mayor of Charlotte, who spoke briefly of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence and its birthplace and welcomed the distinguished guests and host of visitors to the home of the Hornet's nest.

Craig Presents President. Governor Craig's presentation of President Woodrow Wilson was brief and clever. He said:

"My fellow-citizens of the State, I wish to assure our honored guest today that he has never come to a state,



MRS. WOODROW WILSON.

or spoken to a people more loyal to him and the great work he has done and the great cause for which he stands than this. I have the honor, my fellow countrymen of North Carolina and South Carolina and the region round about to present you to the President of the United States!"

The effect was instantaneous. In a moment every man and woman was on his or her feet, cheering wildly. The grandstand was an animated spectacle of waving handkerchiefs and hats. The suppressed enthusiasm of the audience, touched off by the greatness of the moment, burst its bonds and for nearly a minute Charlotte let Mr. Wilson know that she was glad he was here, but when the President opened his mouth to speak, a great stillness descended.

President Wilson Speaks. Mr. Wilson said:

"Your Excellency, ladies and gentlemen: "It is with unaffected pleasure that I find myself in the presence of this interesting company today, for I have come back for a visit all too brief to a region very familiar to my heart, and the greeting of whose people is peculiarly welcome to me.

"I do not know, my fellow citizens, whether I can interpret for you today the spirit of this occasion, but it is necessary when we get together in celebrations like this to take counsel together with regard to just what it is that we wish to celebrate. You will say we wish to celebrate the memories of that time to which we look back with such pride, when our fathers with singular wisdom of counsel and stoutness of heart undertook to set up an independent nation on this side of the water; but it is very much more important that we should remind ourselves of the elements with which our forefathers dealt. There were only three million citizens in that original republic of the United States of America. Now there are one hundred millions. It is a long cry back to those modest beginnings; a great period of time not only, but a great period of profound change, separates us from that time, and yet I would remind you that the same elements which were present then that are present now.

"What interests my thoughts more than anything else about the United



PRESIDENT WOODROW WILSON.

States is that it has always been in process of being made ever since that little beginning and that there have always been the same elements in the process. At the outset there was at the heart of the men who led the movement for independence a very high and handsome passion for human liberty and free institutions. And yet there lay before them a great continent which it was necessary to subdue to the uses of civilization if they were going to build upon it a great state among the family of nations. I heard a preacher once point out the very interesting circumstance that our Lord's prayer begins with the petition of 'our daily bread,' from which he drew the inference that it is very difficult to worship God on an empty stomach and that the material foundations of our life are the first foundations. What I want to call your attention to is that this country ever since that time has devoted practically all of its attention to the material foundations of its life; to subduing this continent to the uses of the nation and to the building up of a great body of wealth and material power. I find some men who when they think of America do not think of anything else but that. But, my friends, there have been other nations just as rich and just as powerful in comparison with the other nations of the world as the United States is, and it is a great deal more important that we should determine what we are going to do with our power than that we should possess it.

Origin of America.

"You must remember, therefore, the elements with which we are dealing. Sometimes those of us who were born in this part of the country persuade ourselves that this is the characteristic part of America. Here more than anywhere else has been preserved a great part of the original stock which settled this country, particularly that portion of the stock which came from the British Isles (I am not meaning to exclude Ireland.) And then I find a great many of my friends who live in New England imagining that the history of this country is merely the history of the expansion of New England, and that Plymouth Rock lies at the foundation of our institutions. As a matter of fact, my fellow-citizens, however mortifying it may be to them or to us, America did not come out of the South, and it did not come out of New England. The characteristic part of America originated in the Middle States of New York and Pennsylvania and New Jersey, because there from the first was that mixture of populations, that mixture of racial stocks that mixture of antecedents which is the most singular and distinguishing mark of the United States. The most important single fact about this great nation which we represent is that it is made up out of all the nations of the world. I dare say that the men who came to America then and the men who have come to America since came with a single purpose; sharing some part of the passion for human liberty which characterized the men who founded the Republic, but they came with all sorts of blood in their veins, all sorts of antecedents behind them, all sorts of traditions in their family and national life and America has had to serve as a melting pot for all the diversified and contracted elements. What find of fire of pure passion are you go kind of fire of pure passion are you go order that the mixture that comes out may be purged of its dross and may be the fine gold of untainted Americanism? That is the problem.

Elements in the War.

"I want to call your attention to another picture. America has always been making and to be made, and while we were in the midst of this process, apparently at the acme and crisis of this process, while this travail of soul and fermentation of elements was at its height, came this great cataclysm of European war, and almost every other nation in the world became involved in a tremen-

dous struggle which was what, my fellow-citizens? What are the elements in the struggle? Don't you see that in this European war is involved the very thing that has been going on in America? It is a competition of national standards, of national traditions, and of national politics—political systems. Europe has grappled in war as we have grappled in peace to see what is going to be done with these things when they come into hot contact with one another. For do you not remember that while these processes were going on in America some very interesting things were happening? It was a very big world into which this nation came when it was born, but it is a very little world now. It used to take as many days to go from Washington to Charlotte in those days as it now takes hours. I heard an Irishman say if the power of steam continued to increase in the next 50 years as it had in the last, we would get to Charlotte two hours before we left Washington. And as those processes of inter-communication have been developed and quickened, men of the same nation, not only have grown closer neighbors; but men of different nations have grown closer neighbors with each other; and now that we have those invisible tongues that speak by the wireless through the trackless air to the ends of the world, every man can make every other man in the world his neighbor and speak to him upon the moment. While those processes of fermentation and travail were going on, men were learning about each other, nations were becoming more and more acquainted with each other, nations were more and more becoming inter-related and inter-communication was being quickened in every possible way, so that now the melting pot is bigger than America. It is as big as the world. And what you see taking place on the other side of the water is tremendous—I had about said final process by which a contest of elements may in God's process be turned into a co-ordination and co-operation of elements.

Processes of War Stand Still.

"For it is an interesting circumstance that the processes of the war stand still. These hot things that are in contact with each other do not make very much progress against each other. When you cannot overcome, you must take counsel. See then, ladies and gentlemen, what a new age we have come into. I should think that it would quicken the imagination of every man and quicken the patriotism of every man who cared for America. Here in America we have tried to set the example of bringing all the world together upon terms of liberty and co-operation and peace, and in that great experience that we have been going through America has been a sort of prophetic sample of mankind. Now the world outside of America has felt the forces of freedom, the forces of common aspiration, the forces that bring every man and every nation face to face with this question, 'What are you going to do with your power? Are you going to translate it into force, or are you going to translate it into peace and the salvation of society?' Does it not interest you that America has run before the rest of the world in making trial of this great human experiment, and is it not the sign and dawn of a new age that the one thing upon which the world is now about to fall back is the moral judgment of mankind. (Applause.) There is no finer sentence in the history of great nations than that sentence which occurs in the Declaration of Independence (I am now referring to the minor declaration of Philadelphia, not to the Mecklenburg Declaration) in which Mr. Jefferson said, 'A decent respect for the opinion of mankind makes it necessary'—and I am not now quoting the words exactly—that we should state the grounds upon which we have taken the important step now asserting our independence. 'A decent respect for the opinion of mankind'—it is as if Jefferson knew that this was the way in which mankind itself was to struggle to realize its aspirations and that, standing in the presence of mankind, this little group of three million people, should say, 'Friends and fellow-citizens of the great moral world, our reason for doing this thing we now intend to state to you in candid and complete terms, so that you will never think that we were merely throwing off a yoke out of impatience, but know that we were throwing off this thing in order that a great world of liberty should be open to man through our instrumentality.'

Voice of Humanity.

"I would like, therefore, to think that the spirit of this occasion could be expressed if we imagined ourselves lifting some sacred emblem of counsel and of peace, of accommodation and righteous judgment, before the nations of the world and reminding them of that passage in Scripture, 'After the wind, after the earthquake, after the fire, the still small voice of humanity.'

About the only thing the poor enjoy as much as the rich, is love.

Col. R. M. Cooper, Col. D. McQueen, Col. L. Wright Cheatham, Col. George W. Dick, Col. H. T. Strange, Colonel and Mrs. John B. Adger.

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CONGRESS ACCEPTS ARMY MEASURE

FIRST ADMINISTRATION PREPAREDNESS MEASURE READY FOR PRESIDENT'S SIGNATURE.

ONLY 25 DISSENTING VOTES

Provides For Regular Army of Over 200,000 Backed by Federalized National Guard of More than 400,000.

Washington.—Congress has completed its part in enactment of the first of the Administration preparedness measures, the army reorganization bill, and sent the measure up to President Wilson for his signature.

The House approved with only 25 dissenting votes the conference report on the army measure, already accepted by the Senate. It provides for a regular army with a peace strength of more than 200,000 men, backed by a Federalized National guard of more than 400,000, and carries many reorganizing features worked out by War Department officials to make the nation's fighting arm more efficient.

To complete the main elements of the program of preparedness on which the Administration plans to spend more than a billion dollars within the next five years, Congress is still to perfect and pass the naval bill, embodying the navy increases, and the fortifications bill, which includes provision for most of the equipment for the increased army.

Estimates vary as to the actual number of men the army will provide the maximum to be enlisted under it depending on the interpretation placed on some sections by War Department officials. As construed by Chairman Chamberlain of the Senate military committee it provides for a regular establishment of 211,000 at peace strength and 236,000 at war strength with a national guard of 457,000. The peace strength of the regulars under interpretation given the House by Chairman Hay of the House military committee would be 208,000.

Besides the personnel increases the measure provides for a government nitrate manufacturing plant to cost not more than \$20,000,000 for establishment of a system of military training camps for civilians paid for out of the Federal Treasury; for a board to investigate the advisability of establishing a government munitions plant; and for vocational education in the army. Federalization of the national guard would be accomplished through Federal pay and through a requirement making the guardsmen subject to the orders of the President.

Eighteen Republicans, five Democrats, one Progressive and one Socialist voted against adoption of the conference report. Republican Leader Mann, who believed the measure inadequate, was one of those voting in the negative.

TERRIFIC TEXAS TORNADO SWEEPS INTO OKLAHOMA

Three People at Kemp City, Okla., Killed and Scores Injured. Denison, Tex.—Nine persons were killed and 38 injured at Kemp City, Okla., eight miles east of Denison, and the town was badly damaged by a tornado which swept a path three quarters of a mile wide and five miles long in the vicinity of Kemp. Only three small dwellings remain intact at Kemp.

Twelve business houses, a two-story hotel and 60 residences were demolished in Kemp City. This is the second time in recent years that the little town of 300 inhabitants has been visited by a tornado. Merchants said that the town probably would not be rebuilt.

Eight were killed in the town while the other victim, a child was killed in the collapse of its father's home just across the Red River in Texas. Of the 38 persons injured, 36 are residents of Kemp City. Most of those injured were caught in the collapse of buildings while trying to reach storm cellars.

The bodies of the dead in several instances were found hundreds of yards from where their houses had stood. The two-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Brinson, who were killed, was hurled 500 feet with flying debris when the Brinson residence was destroyed but the child suffered only minor injuries.

Immediately after the storm passed emergency treatment was given the injured in darkness, with rain falling in torrents. A special train carrying 12 physicians from Denison did not reach Kemp until several hours after the tornado passed.

STRATEGIC POSTS ON VERDUN FRONT SOUGHT BY ARMIES

Paris.—The battle for possession of important strategic positions on the Verdun front west of the Meuse River continued, with unabated severity during the past few days. The French War Office has just announced that the Germans, although repulsed in most of their attempts, succeeded in capturing a first line trench on Dead Man Hill and gaining ground on the slopes west of the hill.

THE EUROPEAN WAR A YEAR AGO THIS WEEK

May 22, 1915.
British won north of La Bassée, but were repulsed near Neuve Chapelle.
Russians took offensive on lower San and captured four towns.
Germans defeated Russians at Shavil.
Austrians in Bukovina retreated.
Norwegian steamer sunk by German submarine.
German aviators dropped bombs on Paris.
General mobilization of Italian army ordered and martial law proclaimed in northeast Italy.

May 23, 1915.
British advanced east of Festubert and French near Notre Dame de Lorette and Neuville-St. Vaast.
Russians recrossed the San in effort to outflank the Germans.
Germans defeated Russian right wing.
Italy declared war on Austria-Hungary.
Austrian patrol crossed Italian frontier and was driven back.
Turks repulsed allies at Sed Bahr.
Great Britain, France and Italy in joint statement, Turkish government of responsibility for massacres of Armenians.

May 24, 1915.
Germans attack Ypres behind a gas screen.
Russian movement compelled Mac his wings.
Furious German Przemysl.
Austrian artillery outposts in front of Riv.
Austrian vessels bombed.
Turkish gunboat sunk by allied submarine.
Austrian aviators bombarded many Italian towns.
Germans at Monso, Kamerun, surrendered to French.

May 25, 1915.
Von Mackensen took six fortified villages north of Przemysl.
Russians won in Opatow region.
Italians crossed Austrian frontier on 67-mile front.
American steamer Nebraskan struck by torpedo or mine.
Italy declared blockade of Austrian and Albanian coasts.
Austrians sank Italian destroyer.
Allies bombarded many Asia Minor coast towns.
British battleship Triumph sunk in Dardanelles by German submarine.
British coalition cabinet announced.

May 26, 1915.
British made further gains near La Bassée.
Germans forced passage of the San River.
Italians seized various towns in the Trentino.
British submarine sank Turkish gunboat close to Constantinople.
Zeppelin bombed Southend England, and later fell into sea.

May 27, 1915.
Belgians repulsed two German attacks near Dixmude.
Teutons forced another crossing of the San, broke through Russian lines near Stry and forced Russians back.
Russians won fights on Upper Vistula and near Dniester marshes.
Italian invasion of Austria continued; battles west of Pradil pass and at Plocken.
Allies in Gallipoli carried five lines of Turkish trenches with bayonet.
British auxiliary ship Princess Irene blown up; 321 killed.
British battleship sunk by German submarine at Dardanelles.
Allied aviators bombarded Ludwigshafen and Ostend.

May 28, 1915.
Fierce fighting north of Arras.
Russians drove Germans back across the San, but Austrians advanced farther.
Italians occupied Monte Baldo and crossed Venetian Alps.
Austrians sank Italian destroyer and Italians sank Austrian submarine.
Five allied steamers sunk by German submarines.

SOME INTERESTING FACTS

Malaria is spread by a special mosquito.
Fingers, flies and food spread typhoid fever.
Forty-eight different materials are used in the construction of a piano, which come from no fewer than 16 countries.
Every day the River Thames scoops 1,500 tons of earth from its banks.
A full-grown elephant yields 120 pounds of ivory.

GOVERNOR R. I. MANNING IS HONOR GUEST AT CHARLOTTE

Charlotte. — Governor Richard I. Manning of South Carolina was accorded an ovation wherever he appeared. A deputation from Governor Craig's staff, headed by Lieutenant Hudson C. Millar, who was designated as Governor Manning's personal aide while he was in the city; and a committee representing the city and the Twentieth of May committee, all headed by the Charlotte municipal band, went to the Southern passenger sta-

tion to meet Governor Manning and his staff and escorted them to the Central hotel, which was headquarters for the South Carolina governor and his staff during their stay in Charlotte and which was distinguished by the presence of the South Carolina state flag on the front of the building, while pennants emblazoned with the palmetto, South Carolina's emblem, rippled in the breeze from the second story of the hotel. Mr. W. M. Wilson headed the citizens' committee which met the South Carolina chief executive.

Governor Manning and his party were later escorted from the hotel to the auditorium, where the governor and his staff were special guests of honor. The entrance of Governor Manning and his staff to the ball room was the signal for an impressive demonstration.

Governor Manning's retinue consisted of Col. O. K. Laroque, secretary of the governor; Col. W. A. Klauber, Col. E. W. Duvall, Col. J. Aubrey Wheeler, Col. Rion McKissick, Col. H. B. Ingram, Col. A. A. Mannag, Col. John T. Roddey, Col. E. E. Aycock,

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